FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 DECEMBER 1986

Israel

USSR Contacts — Reporting on the outcome of "secret contacts" between senior Israeli and Soviet diplomats, IDF radio said the Soviet Union has been showing interest in resuming official talks with Israel with the hope of establishing consular ties in return for the USSR's incorporation in the regional peace process. The Soviets suggested some form of follow-up to the Helsinki talks and indicated a readiness on their side to reconsider policy on the emigration of Soviet Jews. They also explained that the Soviet Union has been reassessing its Middle East policy, noting that the USSR's exclusive support for Syria is preventing it from playing a wider role in the Middle East political process.

Syrian CW Issue — The IDF is making efforts to step up its deterrent capability against Syrian chemical weapons, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin stated in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. He told the Knesset that Syria's chemical weapons include warheads mounted on surface-to-surface missiles.

U.S.-Iran Affair — Responding to U.S. Colonel Oliver North's reported statement that he briefed Israeli official 'Amiran Nir on the destination of the money from the Iran arms deal, the prime minister's office announced that this is "completely unfounded" and that Nir had no idea that money from the deal was intended for the Nicaraguan contras, IDF radio reported.

Egypt

In remarks cited by MENA, President Husni Mubarak declared that he accepts "threats" from no one, though he doubted that a message received from the Israeli prime minister on Mubarak's stance against an expanded Israeli settlement policy was meant as a "warning," as reported by the Tel Aviv paper *Ma'Ariv*. Mubarak told journalists that Egypt has held contacts with both Israel and Jordan in an attempt to agree on a "formula" for Palestinian representation at an international conference and he said that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is welcome to come to Cairo for discussions on the issue. On the subject of efforts for economic reform, Mubarak stressed that the imposition of "burdens" by the IMF is unacceptable, and he hoped that an agreement can be reached next year.

Within the framework of talks on economic cooperation with the USSR, President Mubarak received a delegation headed by the chairman of the Soviet state bank, TASS reported.

Lebanon

Amal-Palestinian clashes continued in Beirut and near Sidon 2-3 December, Beirut radio reported, noting that efforts are continuing in Damascus to find a solution. A PLO military statement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio said the Palestinians repulsed an Amal attack on Shatila spearheaded by tanks and other armored vehicles. A Palestinian official cited by Voice of Lebanon radio accused Amal of murdering Palestinian civilians in Beirut and stated that some 5,000 Palestinian families have been displaced by the fighting.

Iran

USSR Relations — Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Chairman Suleyman Tatliyev told the Iranian ambassador to the USSR that Iran is dealing "fateful blows" to imperialism, IRNA reported. During their meeting in Baku, he also expressed the Soviet Union's interest in expanding bilateral relations.

Powercuts — Tehran radio broadcast an Energy Ministry announcement warning the public of impending powercuts of up to 5 hours per day due to an electricity shortage.

Kuwait

A Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by KUNA denied that Kuwait has allowed its airspace to be used for "non-Kuwaiti military purposes," and he expressed "regret and astonishment" at Iran's accusations in this regard. Kuwait will not allow any foreign party to use its air, land, or territorial waters, he said, and it believes that Iran's "information campaign" will offend good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

Jordan

King Husayn received the Soviet general who is heading a military delegation, Amman radio reported.

Sudan

Ethiopian warplanes continued their strikes on villages in the eastern region by bombing Mandal 29 November, according to an *Al-Siyasah* report cited by SUNA. A Sudanese deputy charged that Ethiopia was not only targeting Eritrean rebels, but also trying to "provoke" the Sudanese Government. He called on Premier Al-Sadiq al-Madhi to "respond firmly."

Western Sahara

Polisario announced 3 December that its forces attacked a Romanian trawler off the Western Saharan coast in November, maintaining that Romania has supplied arms to Morocco, AFP reported. "Informed sources" cited by the agency said that a Romanian trawler was sunk 8 November.

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Declaration Issued at SAARC Summit Reported

BK021607 Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Nov 86 p 5

["Text" of declaration issued 17 November of the Second South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Summit in Bangalore]

[Text] The President of Bangladesh, the King of Bhutan, the Prime Minister of India, the President of Maldives, the King of Nepal, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, and the President of Sri Lanka assembled at the Second SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] Summit in Bangalore on 16 and 17 November 1986.

The heads of state or government reiterated their desire of promoting peace, stability, amity, and progress in the region through strict adherence to the principles of the UN charter and non- alignment, principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, national independence, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and peaceful settlement of disputes.

The heads of state or government reaffirmed the will of their peoples and governments to work together in accordance with the SAARC charter to devise common policies and approaches for finding common solutions to the shared problems that all of them face. They stressed that mutual trust, goodwill, and understanding must animate their co-operative effort under the SAARC. Progress and prosperity in each country would rebound to the benefit of others. This was what constituted the SAARC spirit.

The leaders reaffirmed that the principal goal of SAARC was to promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia; to improve their quality of life; to accelerate economic growth, social programmes, and cultural development in the region; and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potential.

The heads of state or government recalled that the countries of South Asia had been linked by age-old cultural, social, and historical traditions. These had led to enriching interaction of ideas, values, culture, and philosophies. These commonalities constituted solid foundations for regional cooperation for addressing more effectively the economic and social problems.

The heads of state or government recalled the SAARC was the most populous regional grouping in the world. The countries of the region had large, rich, and varied human and natural resources. They expressed their determination to achieve the optimum utilization of these resources by intensifying their cooperation, bearing in mind the immense present and potential complementarities among their economies.

They recognized that this would require increasing exchange among their countries, on the basis of mutual benefit of ideas, experience, and technology as well as of goods and services, which utilise and enhance the productive capacity of each of their countries and build their collective self-reliance.

They were convinced that the countries of South Asia which had been the cradle of human civilisation and culture could acting co- operatively and cohesively, once again play their due role in the comity of nations.

The heads of state or government reiterated the great importance of the increasing involvement of the people for ensuring the success of regional cooperation. They emphasized the need for promoting greater contacts among the peoples of the region through such action as regular and frequent interchange of scholars, academicians, artists, authors, professionals, and businessmen as well as facilitation of tourism.

The heads of state or government noted with satisfaction that considerable progress had been achieved in the implementation of the SAARC Integrated Programme of Action [IPA]. They expressed their firm commitment to consolidate and streamline further the implementation of the IPA. They agreed that a progressive movement towards more concrete and action-oriented benefits from the SAARC to the peoples of the region.

The heads of state or government emphasized the importance of expanding cooperative endeavours under the SAARC. They welcomed the establishment of the technical committees on women in development, and on the prevention of the drug trafficking and drug abuse.

The heads of state or government welcomed the signing of the memorandum of understanding on the establishment of the SAARC Secretariat by the Council of Ministers and their decision to locate the Secretariat in Katmandu and appoint ambassador Abul Ahsan of Bangladesh as the first Secretary General of SAARC. They were convinced that the establishment of the Secretariat would assist in the coordination of SAARC activities and more fruitful implementation of its programmes and projects.

The heads of state or government recognized that the meeting of the needs of all children was the principal means of human resources development. Children should therefore be given the highest priority in national development planning. The heads of state or government underlined the importance of enhancing public consciousness and building a national political consensus on the rights to the children.

In this context they called for an early conclusion and adoption of the convention on the right of the child. They subscribed to the goals of universal immunization by 1990, universal primary education, maternal and child nutrition, provision of safe drinking water, and adequate shelter before 2000. They also believed that it should be possible to ensure at the end of the century, that no child need die or be denied development, for reasons of material poverty in the family.

They directed the standing committee to undertake annual reviews of the situation of children in the SAARC countries, monitoring of programmes and exchange of experience.

The heads of state or government agreed that co-operation among the SAARC states was vital if terrorism was to be prevented and eliminated from the region. They unequivocally

condemned all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism as criminal and deplored their impact on life and property, socio-economic development, political stability, regional and international peace and cooperation.

They recognised the importance of the principles laid down in the UN Resolution 2625 which, among others, required that each state should refrain from organising, instigating, assisting, or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another state or acquiesing in organised activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts.

The heads of state or government expressed their concern at the crisis facing the UN system. They reiterated their deep commitment to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and their support for and faith in it as the most important international forum for addressing issues of peace, disarmament, and development and an essential instrument for bringing about justice and equity in international political and economic relations. They resolved to concert their efforts in all multilateral fora within the UN system to preserve and strengthen the organisation and to prevent erosion of its role, functions, and principles.

The heads of state or government reiterated their deep commitment to the principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement and underlined the historic role the movement had been playing in strengthening international peace, promoting development, establishing equitable and just economic relations and strengthening international cooperation in all fields.

The success of the Harare Summit of the non-aligned countries was yet another demonstration of the strength and unity of the movement and the increasing respect that it had come to command in the international community. They affirmed full support for the decisions adopted at the summit and called for their early implementation.

The leaders of the South Asian countries were convinced that an environment of peace, security, and respect for international law was essential for their growth and stability. Unfortunately, this environment had become increasingly adverse for the pursuit of their cherished goals.

The international political scene was marred by strife and tension due to great power policies and practices of domination and intervention as well as the increased resort to the threat or use of force, aggression, occupation, pressure, economic coercion, and interference in flagrant violation of the principles and purposes of the UN Charter. The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, has escalated to a point where it jeopardizes the most fundamental of all human rights — the right to live.

The heads of state or government noted with deep disappointment that the promise held out by the Reykjavik summit could not be realised. They, however, noted with satisfaction that the proposals made at the summit were still on the table. They expressed the earnest hope that the negotiations would be resumed without delay so that a decisive step could be taken towards realising the ultimate goal of eliminating nuclear weapons altogether. The heads of state or government called for the early conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty.

The heads of state or government were deeply concerned that the world economy continued to be in the throes of crisis, with particularly harsh and severe consequences for the economies and development prospects and aspirations of the developing countries. They endorsed the declaration of the SAARC ministerial meeting on international economic issues held in Islamabad and its analysis of the exceptionally adverse external economic environment which retards the development of the South Asian and other developing countries.

These negative factors include: Depressed commodity prices, rising protectionism, global recession, lower export earnings, net outflow of financial resource from developing countries, and an aggravated debt crisis.

The heads of state or government noted that the rates of growth in the developed countries had turned out to be much lower than what was earlier projected and that the projections for future growth in these countries were not all encouraging. They expressed their concern at the implications of these trends for the development prospects of the developing countries.

They welcomed the recent recognition by the developed countries that the chronic problems of massive payment imbalances, high interest rates, unstable exchange rate, and high unemployment are structural in nature.

In view of global interdependence, the co-ordination of macro-economic policies, contemplated at the Tokyo summit of the seven major industrialized countries, cannot be effective in achieving sustained global economic growth unless it encompasses the developing countries.

The leaders urged that the recent retreat from multilateralism should be urgently reversed through a revival of the North-South dialogue which is responsive to the changed circumstances in the world economy. This must include a process of reform of monetary and financial system, through an international conference on money and finance for development, and urgent measures for preserving and strengthening the multilateral trading system.

In the search for revival of global growth, priority must be accorded to exploiting the vast potential for expanded production, consumption, and trade which exists in the developing countries. In all these endeavours, high priority should be accorded to supporting the development of the least developed countries, in particular, through the full and effective implementation of the substantial new programme of action for the least developed countries for the 1990's.

The heads of state or government noted with satisfaction that at the SAARC ministerial meeting on international economic issues a number of priority objectives of the SAARC countries have been identified. These include: enlarged concessional assistance; the doubling in three years of the financial flows for the development of developing countries; amelioration of official debts; trade liberalization, especially in textiles and agriculture; commodity price stabilisation; transfer of technology; and special treatment for least developed SAARC countries.

The heads of state or government agreed that the SAARC members should closely and regularly consult and cooperate in relevant international economic conferences and institutions in order to promote the above mentioned objectives.

They recognized that an important opportunity in this context would be provided by UNCTAD VII.

The heads of state or government were of the view that the forthcoming new round of multilateral trade negotiations posed a challenge for their countries as well as an opportunity to accelerate their development through the expansion of their exports.

They underlined the importance of the effective implementation, with immediate effect and continuing until the formal completion of the negotiations, of the commitment to observe a standstill on protectionist measures and to roll these back under multilateral surveillance. They also expected that the principles of transparency and differential and a more favourable treatment for the developing countries would be applied systematically and in concrete terms in the negotiations. They decided to concert their positions in these negotiations with a view to deriving maximum benefits from them in accordance with their national objctives and priorities.

The heads of state or government expressed their conviction that the Bangalore summit had helped in consolidating the gains of regional cooperation activities so far undertaken by SAARC while, at the same time, exploring new avenues and possibilities for such cooperation. The Bangalore summit had made a significant contribution to strengthening and streamlining the institutional basis for such cooperation.

The heads of state or government reiterated their determination and will to expand and strengthen their cooperation under SAARC. They underlined their belief that SAARC reflected a resurgence of the South Asian consciousness which had inspired the peoples of this region over several millenia.

The leaders expressed their deep conviction that South Asian Regional Cooperation would not only have a salutory effect on bilateral relations between the countries of the region, but also impart strength and stability to these relations.

The heads of state or government of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka were deeply appreciative of the exemplary manner in which the Prime Minister of India discharged his responsibilities as chairman of the meeting

They expressed their profound gratitude for the warm and gracious hospitality extended to them by the Government and people of India and for the excellent arrangement made for the meeting.

Gandhi Says Soviet 'Commitment To Act' Clear

BK021312 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The prime minister told the Rajya Sabha today that the Soviet Union has made it amply clear that it would not remain a silent spectator if India's security is threatened. Mr Rajiv Gandhi said he thinks that the meaning of the Soviet leader Mr Gorbachev's remarks about the significance of the Indo-Soviet treaty is fairly clear to members. Mr Gandhi quoted from Mr Gorbachev's address to the joint sitting of Parliament in which the Soviet leader said the supreme meaning of the Indo-Soviet treaty lies in the reciprocal commitment to act should a complex situation arise for one side or both. The prime minister was replying to the clarifications sought by members on the statement he made to both the Houses of the just concluded visit of Mr Gorbachev.

Answering another question, the prime minister made it clear that India has no intention of going in for the Soviet MiG-31 aircraft. The MiG-31 does not suit the combat role assigned to the Air Force. It will also not to be a counter to AWACS that Pakistan proposes to acquire.

Regarding wrong depiction of Indian boundary in a Soviet map, Mr Gandhi said that he had been assured by Mr Gorbachev that he was not aware of the fact.

Ziaul Haq Nonproliferation Remark 'Gimmick'

BK030349 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Eduardo Faleiro, has told the Rajya Sabha that the statement of the Pakistan president that his country will sign nuclear nonproliferation treaty if only India agrees to do so is a propaganda gimmick. Replying to a question, he said India's stand does not depend upon whether Pakistan signs it or not. It is based on principle. He said the treaty is not a bilateral issue but a multilateral one.

Death Sentences of Indira Assassins Upheld

BK030741 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] The Delhi High Court today confirmed the death sentences awarded by the sessions court to the three accused in the Indira Gandhi assassination case. The full bench of the High Court comprising Mr Justice S. Ranganathan, Mr Justice B.N. Kirpal, and Mr Justice M.K. Chawla dismissed the appeals of the three convicts against the judgment of the additional sessions judge Mr Mahesh Chandra. The three accused are Satwant Singh, Balbir Singh, and Kehar Singh. The judges pronounced the verdict amidst tight security arrangements. They observed that they saw no reason to reduce or modify the sentence imposed on the accused by the learned sessions judge. They said they have discussed in great details all the facts of the case and given careful consideration to all its facets — legal and formal.

U.S. Maps Depicting Punjab, Kashmir 'Inaccurate'

BK030335 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The Defense Department of the United States has regretted the inaccurate depiction of some parts of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh as disputed territory in maps published by its Asia-Pacific Defense Forum. Informing this to Rajya Sabha today, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Eduardo Faleiro, said that the maps are gross distortions of facts and the U.S. Defense Department has agreed to correct the mistakes. However, no political importance is being attached to it, he added.

Further Response Reported to Unrest in Punjab

Steps Taken To Curb 'Terrorism'

BK021311 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Several steps have been initiated by the Punjab government to curb terrorism in the state. The home minister, Mr Buta Singh, told the Lok Sabha that additional powers have been given to the state government officials to detect, investigate, and prosecute terrorists. Additional powers have also been conferred on them to ensure safety and security of the people in buses, trains, and public places like banks, hospitals, railway stations, and religious places and educational institutions.

Replying to the special discussion on the subject, Mr Buta Singh said that more areas are being identified to be declared as disturbed areas so that the Armed Forces have the necessary powers to act. Property of those found guilty of acts of terrorism or aiding and abetting such activities will be confiscated.

The state government has arrested Mr Prakash Singh Badal, Mr G.S. Tohra and Mr (Wadala), MLA [Member of the Legislative Assembly], under the National Security Act on charges of helping the terrorists. The home minister assured the House that terrorism and militancy in Punjab will be fought with equipment and training matching the situation.

Mr Buta Singh expressed himself strongly against mixing religion with politics and declared that the government would not allow places of worship to be used for activities prejudicial to the unity and integrity of the country. In this connection he welcomed the stand of the Akali Dal-Longowal and said it is an encouraging development.

AFP Reports Army on Alert in Delhi

BK021406 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 2 (AFP) - The Army was alerted in the Indian capital Tuesday to prepare to aid the civil authorities deal with Hindu protests against the latest slaughter by Sikhs, the *Press Trust of India* (PTI) reported.

More than 1,500 people were arrested Tuesday as protests against Sunday's massacre in the Punjab turned violent in several

districts, the police said. Several Sikh houses and cars were burned and gangs looted some shops. Police opened fire to disperse several protests in the city after baton-charging demonstrators, but no serious injuries were reported, the police said.

PTI, quoting official sources, said the decision to put the Army on alert followed a high-level meeting between leaders of the police, Army, and administration.

Militant Forces Unite; Claim Attack

BK021448 Hong Kong AFP in English 1442 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Amritsar, India, Dec 2 (AFP) — Six Sikh militant organisations fighting for a separate Sikh state in the Punjab Tuesday announced they had decided to merge under the banner of the Khalistan Liberation Force (KLF). The KLF has claimed responsibility for the slaughter of 24 Hindus on a bus in Hoshiarpur District Sunday. A press release signed by all six leaders said the KLF would fight for Khalistan (Sikh Land of the Pure) and against state "terrorism". The force would seek revenge on Punjab Police Chief Julio Ribeiro, who escaped an attempt on his life on October 3, and several Punjab state ministers. These people were responsible for killing young Sikhs, the release said.

The six groups are the Khalistan Armed Force, Deshmesh Regiment, United Sikh Army, Khalistan Armed Police, Tat Khalsa, and the Mai Baghoo Regiment. Their respective heads are Sher Singh, Sardul Singh, Peepal Singh, Manjit Singh Khajal, Braham Singh, and Bhag Kaur (a woman). Little is known about most of these groups, but they were thought to be small and previously to have functioned independently.

Ministers Comment on Situation

BK021647 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The new SGPC [Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee] president, Mr G.S. Tohra, and leader of the breakaway Akali Dal, Mr Prakash Singh Badal, have been arrested. [passage omitted] The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has said that the arrest of Mr Tohra and Mr Badal was not a political vendetta. Talking to newsmen in Chandigarh this evening, Mr Barnala also denied that these arrests and the dismissal of two of his cabinet colleagues were made at the insistance of the center. He alleged that the SGPC election on Sunday was manipulated and described the announcement of Mr Tohra to remove the task force from the Golden Temple complex as an open invitation to the extremists. Meanwhile, several Akali leaders including some state ministers, have endorsed Mr Barnala's action of dismissing two ministers from his cabinet.

Special powers have been conferred on law enforcing officials in Punjab to ensure safety and security of the people in buses, trains, public places, religious places, and educational institutions. This was disclosed by the home minister, Mr Buta Singh, in the Lok Sabha today. Listing several measures initiated by the Punjab government to tackle the problem of terrorism, he said the state government has decided to provide armed guards on all buses plying in the evening or night. Mobile patrolling has been intensified. Additional powers have been given to the state officials under the Antiterrorist Act to detect, investigate, and prosecute terrorists. The chief minister has invoked the Armed Forces Act to enforce law and order. Property of those found guilty of acts of terrorism or aiding or abetting such activities will be confiscated.

The home minister was replying to a special discussion on the subject initiated by Mr Madhu Dandavate, Janata. Referring to the arrest of Mr Badal and Mr Tohra, Mr Buta Singh said these leaders believed that they can achieve their objective by blending terrorism with religious sentiments. The home minister warned that government would not allow the places of worship to be used for activities prejudicial to the unity and integrity of the country. He said for too long we have allowed the luxury of mixing religion with politics. The government is now fully geared to face the challenge of reactionary and antinational elements.

Expressing government's determination to curb the menace of terrorism, he said its roots are across the borders. Besides, some political elements within the country are also aiding and abetting the terrorists. He said the jamming of the communication system of the Punjab police provided ample evidence of the neighboring country's involvement in Punjab. The home minister accused some politicians of lending respectibility to terrorists and said these people are seriously mistaken if they think that this would enhance their prestige or popularity.

Sharing the anguish and anger of the members of the recent killings of the bus passengers in Hoshiarpur District, Mr Buta Singh said that an award of 1 lakh rupees will be given to anyone giving information about the terrorists. The home minister assured the house that the center is already giving all equipment asked for by the state government and we are prepared to give more. He said terrorism and militancy in Punjab will have to be fought with equipment and training matching the situation.

Members from all sides of the House were agitated over the recent incidents in Punjab. Taking part in the resumed discussion they said the government should act quickly and with full determination. During the special discussion several members expressed grave concern over the outcome of the SGPC election.

For the second consecutive day as soon as the House assembled, members expressed their agony over the killings and wanted to know what action the government is taking.

Strike Held Reported 'Near Total'

BK021714 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] A bundh [strike] was observed in several parts of northern India in protest against Sunday's killings near Hoshiarpur. In the capital, shops and business establishments remained closed. City buses were off the roads though some autorickshaws and taxis were plying. Attendance in offices, banks, and educational institutions was thin. There were some incidents of violence in a few areas. Night curfew has been imposed as a precautionary measure in Chandni Chowk area. It will be enforced from Redfort to

Ghanta Ghar on the left side of the road. A police spokesman said that the situation will be reviewed in the morning.

Earlier this evening the police commissioner, Mr Ved Marwah, told newsmen that the incidents of violence took place mostly in east and north Delhi. There was brickbatting and at one place a group of people clashed with the security forces. The police resorted to lathi [baton] charge and tear gas in both areas and it had to fire warning shots. More than 1,500 people were taken into custody. Among them were some BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party] members of the metropolitan council. Six people were injured including three police personnel. Mr Marwah said there were some cases of arson in east Delhi in which some houses and vehicles were set on fire.

The lieutenant governor, Mr H.L. Kapoor, reviewed the day's developments at a series of high-level meetings. The president of the Delhi unit of the BJP, Mr Madanlal Khurana claimed this evening that the bundh was a success. Speaking to newsmen he said the central government should take immediate and effective steps for the restoration of normalcy in Punjab.

In Haryana, Punjab, and the Union Territory of Chandigarh, markets, educational institutions, and business establishments remained closed in a number of places. State transport services were curtailed. An official spokesman in Chandigarh said the bundh was near total. Barring a brick batting incident in Ludhaiana there are no reports of untoward incident from anywhere.

In Himachal Pradesh, several towns including Simla and Mandi also observed the bundh. Shops and commercial institutions were closed. In Jammu and Kashmir normal life was affected in Jammu region following the bundh call. Rural and city transport remained off the road affecting attendance in offices, banks, and educational institutions.

90 Arrested; Delhi Curfew Extended

BK030315 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] In Punjab, about 90 persons have been arrested in a statewide crackdown on those suspected in aiding and abetting terrorist activities. Those arrested mainly belong to the breakaway Akali Dal and the United Akali Dal. Prominent among the arrested include Mr Inderjit Singh Sekhon, general secretary, United Akali Dal; and Mr Darshan Singh Mand, district president, United Akali Dal. A police spokesman told our Chandigarh correspondent this morning that the information about the preventive arrests is not complete as the reports have yet to come in from certain places.

Earlier yesterday, suspected terrorists shot down a woman in a village, Nathupura, in Amritsar District. According to a police spokesman, the assailants came to the house of a shopkeeper and shot the woman when she opened the door. Shiromani Akali Dal-Longowal has appealed to the people to maintain communal harmony. In a press release in New Delhi, it said that those who killed innocent people are traitors and no mercy should be shown in dealing with them.

In Delhi, curfew imposed last night in the Chandni Chowk area has been extended for the entire day today. The deputy commissioner of police, north, told the All India Radio correspondent this morning that the step has been taken as a precautionary measure. According to a police spokesman, the overall situation in the capital is under control.

Curfew Relaxed in Delhi Area

BK030924 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Curfew in the Chandni Chowk area of Delhi was relaxed for 2 hours from 1200 noon. It was imposed last night following tension during the Delhi bundh [strike]. According to the police, no incident has been reported and the situation is under control.

'Terrorist' Prevention Act Viewed

BK030917 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] The rules framed by the Union Home Ministry under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Prevention Act 1985 were presented to the Lok Sabha today by the home minister, Mr Buta Singh. These rules were published in the official gazette on the 13th [of November].

The rules prescribe imprisonment extending up to 7 years for any person who directly or indirectly provides assistance to terrorists or disruptionists. The rules prohibit any person from indulging in activities, including advancing money, likely to facilitate commission of a terrorist or disruptive activity. No person shall also indulge in activities which are likely to prejudice the successful conduct of operations against any terrorist or disruptionist. Under the rules any police officer not below the rank of head constable or any other public servant authorized by the empowered authority can enter, if necessary, by using force and search any land, vehicle, aircraft, building, or premises to seize any arms, ammunition, or dangerous substances which are suspected to be there. If any person is suspected to be in possession of these items, the police official may stop and search him and seize the arms. Under the rules, empowered authority means the central government, a state government, or the administrator of a union territory. The rules delegate powers to the district magistrate or the police commissioner in metropolitian area to authorize any police officer above the rank of a constable to enter and search any place to deal with terrorist or disruptive activities.

Delhi Updates Arrests; Priest Killed

BK031246 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] In Punjab, about 200 persons have been arrested in a statewide crackdown on those suspected of aiding and abetting terrorists. This was disclosed by a police spokesman to our Chandigarh correspondent this evening. Those arrested mainly include members of breakaway Akali Dal and United Akali Dal.

Some unidentified persons shot dead a granthi [priest] of a gurdwara [Sikh temple] in Jabuwal village in Amritsar District this morning. According to a police spokesman, the assailants managed to escape.

Punjab Government Calls Out Army

BK031446 Hong Kong AFP in English 1443 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Amritsar, India, Dec 3 (AFP) — The Punjab government called in the Army in Punjab's Amritsar District and parts of seven other districts Wednesday to curb growing separatist violence, officials here said. The Army was to assist the civil administration, the officials said.

Four people, including a police constable, were killed in the Punjab Wednesday despite a continuing crackdown by security forces which saw the number of arrests since the weekend mount to 200, the *Press Trust of India* reported.

The call to the Army to assist the civil administration came shortly after an announcement that the areas had been declared "disturbed" for six months under the Armed Forces Special Powers Act. Disturbed status gives paramilitary forces power to search and arrest at wil. The Punjab government felt "these areas are in such a dangerous condition that use of Armed Forces in aid of civil power is necessary."

Sikh Militants massacred 26 people on Sunday — 24 of them in the worst single attack on Hindus in the five-year separatist campaign — and another eight were shot on Monday. The killings sparked rioting, looting, and arson by Hindus in New Delhi Tuesday as members of Parliament joined forces to call for "urgent action".Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had promised action soon, but it was sill unclear if the call to the Army was part of such action.

The entire state of Punjab was declared "disturbed" at the time of the Army's storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar in June 1984. Officially 650 died in the attack, but unofficial figures put the toll at about 1,000 as the Army flushed out militants.

UN's Cordovez Returns After Kabul Talks

BK011130 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Diego Cordovez, returned to Islamabad this afternoon after more talks in Kabul. Radio Pakistan's representative understands that Kabul regime has agreed to resume the UN-sponsored proximity talks at Geneva. The talks were deadlocked in August last because of the agreement over the timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Views Afghanistan With Yaqub Khan

BK021639 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Diego Cordovez, had two rounds of talks with the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, in Islamabad today. In the first round this morning, Mr Cordovez briefed the foreign minister on the outcome of his discussions with Kabul regime. And in the second round this afternoon the UN envoy attempted to finalize mutually accepted basis for reconvening the proximity talks on Afghanistan in Geneva. Mr Cordovez leaves Islamabad for New York tomorrow.

Received by Ziaul Haq

BK030433 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] The UN secretary general's personal representative, Diego Cordovez, called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi yesterday evening and discussed with him matters relating to the Afghanistan problem. The Senate chairman, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and Foreign Miniser Sahabzada Yaqub Khan were also present on the occasion. The president later hosted a dinner in honor of Cordovez.

Ziaul Haq Receives Jordanian Minister, Message

JN301257 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Today in Islamabad, His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq received [Jordanian] Minister of Higher Education Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad who conveyed a verbal message from His Majesty King Husayn to his excellency the Pakistani president. During the meeting which was attended by Jordanian ambassador in Islamabad Fakhri Abu Talib, the two sides reviewed bilateral cooperation especially in the cultural field.

Iranian Islamic Guidance Minister Arrives

BK030425 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] A 13-member Iranian delegation led by Minister of Islamic Guidance Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Seyyed Mohammad Khatami arrived in Karachi this afternoon on a 6-day official visit to Pakistan. Talking to Radio Pakistan correspondent, Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Khatami said that the interests of all Islamic countries are common and that efforts should be made to further develop their mutual relationship. Soon after its arrival in Karachi, the Iranian delegation visited the Jinnah Mausoleum, placed floral wreaths and offered prayers there. The delegation will also visit Islamabad and Lahore.

Comments on Islamic Revolution

LD021925 Tehran IRNA in English 1845 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Karachi, Dec 2, IRNA — Iran is a determining power in the world's political scene and McFarlane story has exceedingly humbled the U.S., said visiting Iranian Minister of Ershad-e Eslami Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Khatami here Tuesday. Speaking to the Iranians residing here at the Iranian house of culture, Hoj. Khatami praised the love and respect of the Pakistani people for the Islamic Revolution.

The minister said that the Islamic Revolution is not limited to a particular country of certain geographical borders, but it relies on a truth which can bring happiness to mankind. The Iranians' commitment to the principles of the Islamic Revolution has boosted the prestige of the Islamic Republic to the point that the U.S. with all its power has knelt down before it.

Hoj. Khatami heading a delegation arrived here Tuesday.

Addresses Honorary Dinner

BK030429 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Iranian Minister for Islamic Guidance Seyyed Mohammad Khatami has said the Iranian people desire to promote relations with Pakistan in all spheres of life. He was speaking at a dinner hosted in his honor by Sind Chief Minister Syed Ghaus Ali Shah in Karachi last night. He said both Iran and Pakistan should work for the supremacy and glory of Islam.

Syed Ghaus Ali Shah in his speech referred to Pakistan-Iran relations and said as the two countries are tied with bonds of Islamic brotherhood, their relationship will continue to grow further with the passage of time.

Arrives in Islamabad From Karachi

BK030716 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Iranian Minister of Islamic Guidance Dr Seyyed Mohammad Khatami arrived in Islamabad this morning on a 5-day official visit to Pakistan. He was received at the airport by Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting Chaudhury Shujat Hussain. Talking to newsmen at the airport, the Iranian minister referred to historical, cultural, and Islamic ties between Iran and Pakistan and said the two countries should make every effort to further promote these relations.

Speaks on Relations, Muslim Unity
BK031159 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] The Iranian minister for Islamic guidance, Dr Seyyed Mohammad Khatami, has said Pakistan and Iran will set up an example of unity for all the Muslim nations. Talking to newsmen in Islamabad this morning, he said relations between the two countries have their roots in Islam, culture, and history.

Earlier, on his arrival as the head of an 11-member delegation on a 6-day official visit to Pakistan, the Iranian minister for Islamic guidance was received at Islamabad Airport by the federal minister for information and broadcasting, Chaudhury Shujat Hussain.

Junejo Discusses Role of Armed Forces, Defense
BK021433 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The prime miniser, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has said Pakistan cherishes peace in the region and if our will is tested, every inch of our territory will be defended with full might. He was addressing troops after witnessing military excercises and training in one of the exercise areas of the Punjab today. The prime minister said the Armed Forces of the country have always come up to the expectations of the nation whenever the country was subjected to aggression in the past. Our valiant forces gave crushing defeat to the aggressors. The entire nation of 90 million people stands by brave Armed Forces in the defense of the country. Our troops are the soldiers of Islam and it is their religious duty to defend the country which was achieved in the named of Islam.

Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo said the Pakistan's Armed Forces have reached the level of professional excellence and stood the test of time. Since (?its) inception Pakistan had faced such situation in its vicinity that its Armed Forces had to be vigilant all the time. Their performance throughout these years spoke of the ability of defending the frontiers of their motherland. The prime minister said within the constraints of material resources the government is doing its best to equip its Armed Forces with modern weapons bu., he said, what distinguished a Muslim soldier from others was his unmoving faith in Allah and his spirit of Jihad [holy war].

The prime minister flew in to the exercise area this morning. He was accompanied by the vice chief of Army staff, General Khalid Mahmud Arif. Radio Pakistan's representative says this was the prime minister's first visit to the exercises after assuming the office of the prime minister.

Armed Forces Said 'Fully Capable' for Defense
BK251142 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] The National Assembly was informed during question hour this morning that the Armed Forces were fully capable to defend the country and adequate protection has been provided to air bases and other installations within the available resources. This was stated by the parliamentary secretary for defense, Colonel, retired, W. Herbert, while answering a number of supplementaries.

Answering a number of points of order and supplementaries, the minister for justice and parliamentary affairs, Mr Wasim Sajjad, assured the House that the government was fully alive to the situation on the borders.

The minister for justice and parliamentary affairs answering a question said the Constitutional Committee set up by the prime minister is considering to indicate guidelines, procedure, and framework for review of cases of hardship decided during martial law.

The education minister, Mr Nasim Ahmad Malik, told the House that an integrated curriculum from class one to three is being experimented in the federal schools in Islamabad which lay emphasis on literacy and [words indistinct]. The House will not meet again tomorrow morning.

100,000 Soldiers of Islam Depart for Fronts

LD031114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Today Tehran witnessed the departure of the 100,000 strong Army of Mohammad to the war fronts. [passage omitted] Today 100,000 soldiers of Islam pledged to one another that they will not give up until they bring the enemies of Islam to their knees and that they will fulfill their convenant in Karbala. [passage omitted] Yes, the Army of Mohammad is coming and the East and the West should know that the flames of the fire which has been lit in the hearts of the Muslim youths of Iran against world arrogance will never be extinguished, and that the call of "Death to America" and "Death to Israel" will never be eliminated in Islamic Iran.

According to the report of our correspondents, 100,000 fighting mobilization forces from all over the country who had joined the great Army of Mohammad, God's benedictions and salutations be upon him, gathered this morning in united ranks in Azadi Square [in Tehran] amidst the tumultuous calls of "War, war until victory" by various strata of the people. At 0900 this morning they left for the fronts. [passage omitted]

Khamene'i Addresses Ceremonies

LD031222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Central News Unit correspondents report that, in continuation of the ceremonies marking the departure of the huge 100,000-strong Army of Mohammad, may God's peace and benediction be upon him and his scion, and as some 100,000 faithful and determined fighters were making the Azadi stadium reverbrate with their slogans of "War, war until victory!" and "Death to America!", President and Chairman of the Supreme Defense Council Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i made a speech in which he stressed the definite victory for the combatants of Islam. He declared: The liberation of Jerusalem is on top of the list of the objectives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and those of the combatants of Islam.

The president described the events and incidents relating to the Islamic Revolution and regarded the victory of the revolution and the protection and safeguarding of it, despite all the difficulties, as one of the unique events in history. He said: As testified by all our friends and enemies, the balance in the war today has shifted in favour of Islam and Muslims. This gathering and the movement of the huge Army of Muhammad, may God's peace and benediction be upon him and his scion, will undoubtedly remain in the history of the world as a unique and unprecedented event.

The president continued: After 7 years since the outbreak of the war and despite all the difficulties and the support and equipment given to our enemies by the global arrogance, our people and our youths today are not tired of the war. Nor are they disappointed. Today the huge assembly of the Army of Mohammad, may God's peace and benediction be upon him and his scion, indicates the fact that our combatants, with greater effort, hope, enthusiasm, and with greater readiness than even before are leaving for the fronts to deliver the final blows against the aggressive enemy.

Mr Khamene'i described the reason behind the fear of global arrogance and of its hirelings of the Islamic Revolution. He said: today our enemies are afraid of the outcome of the war. Today only those who are terrified of the roaring movement of the Muslim nations in Iran and in other parts of the region support the Saddam regime in the region. The region's reactionary Arab states are just as afraid of the Islamic republican regime and of the victory of the combatants of Islam, as is the Israeli regime. The reason for their fear and apprehension is that as far as the Muslim Iranian nation and the combatants of Islam are concerned, the issues concerning the Iraqi, Jordanian, and Palestinian nations are of equal importance. The liberation of Jerusalem is on top of the list of objectives of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is something of which the whole world is aware.

Referring to the objectives of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the war, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council said: If we are fighting alone the 1,300-km common border with Iraq today it is for our defense, to eliminate aggression, and to safeguard Islam and the rule of the Koran. Everyone knows that our victory will lead to Islam's victory throughout the region. That day will also be the day of mourning for the dependent and reactionary regimes like that of Jordan and the day of mourning for the rulers of occupied Palestine.

The president then referred to the defeat of extensive propaganda by news imperialists against the Islamic Revolution. He said: Despite the propaganda of the enemies of Islam, nations today are looking forward to our nation's victory. The world is looking forward to seeing the outcome of the movement of the Army of Mohammad, may God's peace and benediction be upon him and his scion, toward the fronts and of the other forces stationed along the fronts.

The president added: Our attacks are in no way intended to send human waves against modern weapons. In order to win a war one needs brave and trained men acquainted with modern weapons. Such men are now available to the Islamic Republic. The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council stressed: All our forces, be they from the Army, the corps, the mobilization force, or others, today are ready with accurate scientific calculation, proper organization, and appropriate training to deliver the final blows against the defeated enemy. Our enemies have acknowledged the fact that there is only one outcome in this war, namely the victory of Islam.

Majlis Speaker Praises Fighters

LD031247 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Beginning these ceremonies [marking departure of 100,000 fighters to the fronts] the minister of Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and officials in charge of the Mobilization of the Oppressed welcomed the fighters of Islam. Then Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the representative of the imam in the Supreme Defense Council, in a speech described the great and glorious gathering of the Army of Mohammad, God's benedictions and

salutations be upon him and his scion, as unique in the past history of Iran and the world in view of the quality of those taking part in that army and said:

Those who have taken part in this gathering, in complete preparedness, faith, enthusiasm and for the sake of God's satisfaction, have registered in this great convoy. They have come voluntarily and willingly to this place and will leave here for another place they have chosen.

The imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council then referred to the participation of farmers, tribesmen, members of the clergy, students, workers, pupils, members of professional guilds, technical and industrial classes, government employees, and national managers and responsible officials in the Army of Mohammad, God's benedictions and salutations be upon him and his scion, and said: A gathering with these individualities is unique.

While expressing his thanks to the officials in charge of the Revolution Guards Corp and mobilization units and all those who have had a share in the mobilization of this great human mass, he said: During the course of long wars, history has shown that the most steadfast side has been the winner and that victory will belong to those who have demonstrated greater steadfastness in the face of difficulties. We have demonstrated that not only has our resistance not been lowered as a result of the war and its resulting difficulties or the problems which we have faced as the result of this long war against the numerous enemies of Islam and the revolution. On the contrary, during the 7 years of the imposed war the ever-increasing pace of steadfastness, resilience, and the smashing of the rocks on the shores with these powerful waves of the determination of the self-sacrificing human beings and the destruction of thick ranks of the enemies through their powerful will-power have created an epic saga in history.

This steadfastness has forced the greatest powers in the world, the most satanic enemies of mankind, and the powers who believed themselves invincible to feel humble and dejected, forcing them to stretch a begging hand towards you beloved ones. They are now asking you to pay attention to and establish relations with them. Their hope is that you and your officials will hold a dialogue with them. There are very few cases of such a victory in the history of nations.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: This unprecedented and historic scene is a victory of its own. A nation, which after 7 years of fighting mobilizes its best youths in a few weeks along the path of God and for the sake of holy defense, and which possesses so many trained, self-sacrificing youths such as the 100,000 of them who, after only a short period, are ready for martyrdom and willingly go to the battlefronts, has achieved a victory unprecedented in the history of the world.

Referring to political victories achieved by the Islamic Republic of Iran as the result of the military victories of the forces of Islam, the Majlis speaker said: This great pride achieved by the heroic Iranian nation which has caused the superpowers to kneel in front of a nation engaged in a war and ask that nation to pay attention to them is the result of the successes achieved by the fighters of Islam. As your brothers create proud scenes in Al-Faw, Mehran, and in various fronts of the imposed war, America, France, Russia, and other satanic powers stop speaking to you in a bullying manner as in the past from their black and red palaces. When they see your victories in the battlefields they stretch out their hands to you and beg to attract the attention of you self-sacrificing forces of history, and submit to so much disgrace.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly added: The disgrace you now witness inside the Black House and the earthquake which has shaken the Western leaders in America and England as a whole as well as agents of world arrogance, along with the earthquake which has shaken the reactionary elements in the Arab world and the Ba'thist regime in Iraq, are not due to the political wisdom of your officials. They are mainly the result of the successes of you fighters in smashing the enemies and destroying the fortifications of the Iraqi Ba'thists. It is due to the continuation of your jihad and due to your tirelessness.

Continuing his speech, the Majlis speaker added: Our path and the path of God's saints and prophets has always revolved round one point, namely steadfastness on the basis of religious duty and performing God's commands in the battlefields.

Referring to the role of thousands of clergymen in the Army of Mohammad, God's benedictions and salutations be upon him and his scion, he said: These clergymen should repeat this monotheistic call in the fronts. The brilliant military victories as well as political victories we have achieved on the international scene should not cause us to slip in our determination.

IRGC Official on 'Massive Presence'

NC030652 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Mr Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC], took part in last night's "Direct Line" program on the vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran's channel one newscast. In the course of his presentation on the implications of the massive presence at the front of the Army of Mohammad — may peace be upon him — he stated: The mammoth and unbroken wave of departures for the battlefield, which has come over the past 6 years and involved those dear to God, reflects a major shift in the feelings of our great nation. The dispatch of the warriors of Mohammad — may peace be upon him and his scion — is good news for the oppressed and a warning to all oppressors.

Mr Mohsen Reza'i added: Those who have retained their ties to Saddam will have no way of turning back when we emerge victorious. Europe, the United States, and the Persian Gulf countries should know that the fighters of Islam are most determined to topple Saddam and their resolve cannot be questioned. Therefore, everyone must clarify his position now. Our resolve to see him [Saddam] go, and to continue the war in defense of Islam and our country, is fixed and no power can take us from our chosen path.

The Guards Corps commander continued his remarks by noting: The departure of the warriors of Mohammad — may peace be upon him and his scion — brings tidings of victory, a

victory for the young ones under the ruins of Bakhtaran and Andimeshk. The Islamic fighters are alive and will avenge them.

Mr Mohsen Reza'i concluded by declaring: It is with high morale and motivation that Mohammad's warriors are riding the wave of Islam's victories in Al-Faw, Mehran, and Kirkuk, and in triumph over the Black House.

Khomeyni Said Behind Arms Traffic With Israel

HK030330 Hong Kong AFP in English 0313 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Paris, Dec 3 (AFP) — A relative by marriage of Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni went to Israel in 1980, a spokesman for the rebel people's Mojahedin organisation said on French television Tuesday. The spokesman, Alavi Avshine [name as published], said a passport was "proof that Khomeyni is behind all this arms traffic between Iran and Israel. It is he who supervises all the purchases of foreign arms which are essential for the pursuit of the war against Iraq".

The spokesman produced a photocopy of a passport in the name of Sadegh Tabatabai [name as published], who is brother-in-law to Ayatollah Khomeyni's son. The passport bore an Israeli visa delivered at Ben Gurion Airport, Tel Aviv in 1980.

Farhadi Briefs Khamene'i on Pakistan Visit

LD030959 Tehran IRNA in English 0908 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 2, IRNA — The minister of culture and higher education, Mohammad Farhadi, here Monday met with President 'Ali Khamene'i and reported to him the outcomes of the third session of Permanent Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation of Islamic Conference Organisation, recently held in Pakistan.

During his visit to Pakistan Farhadi conveyed a message of President Khamene'i to his Pakistani counterpart President Ziaul Haq and visited scientific, cultural, and atomic centers. Farhadi also met with Pakistani minister of science and discussed with him various educational issues such as the exchange of students and professors and granting scholarship to qualified students. Farhadi, in a meeting with Iranian students in the cultural house of Iran, was informed of their problems.

Meanwhile, the Iranian minister of posts, telegraph, and telephone here Monday met with President 'Ali Khamene'i and presented a report to him on the role of communication in Iran's economy and the need to expand the communication network. The president, emphasizing expansion of postal and telecommunication network, recommended guidelines.

Islamic Guidance Minister Leaves for Pakistan

LD021148 Tehran IRNA in English 1143 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 2, IRNA — Minister of Ershad-e Eslami (Islamic Guidance) Mohammad Khatami left here for Pakistan Tuesday heading a delegation. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami will carry messages of President 'Ali Khamene'i and Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi for their Pakistani counterparts.

The trip is aimed at strengthening cultural relations between the two countries, said the minister before departure, adding that the delegation will also visit the Islamic Republic cultural houses in Pakistan. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami hoped that effective steps would be taken for the exchange of students and professors between the two countries.

Trade Delegation To View Non-Oil Goods Exporting

LD031051 Tehran IRNA in English 1636 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 30, IRNA — An Iranian commercial delegation headed by Deputy Commerce Minister for Foreign Trade Mr Faraji left here Sunday for Japan, Australia, and New Zealand for talks on boosting the export of non-oil goods to these countries. The delegation is to hold talks with commercial officials of the three countries on ways to expand commercial relations during its 18-day tour.

Representatives from the Ministry of Mines and Metals, carpet company, central organization [words indistinct] as well as associations of exporters of some non-oil goods are accompanying the delegation.

Tehran Reports 192 Battalions Leave for War

LD021137 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] On the last day of the Mobilization Week and simultaneous with the great dispatch of the 100,000-strong Mohammad Corps, may God's salutations and benedictions be upon him and his scion, today 192 battalions left the provinces of Tehran, Esfahan, Mazandaran, Zanjan, Kerman, Gilan, and Semnan for the battlefront. Yesterday, too, 22 fresh specialized combat battalions left the provinces of Lorestan and Bakhtaran for the battlefront.

Progress of Mobilization Forces Reviewed

NC021036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Commentary by Central News Unit Research Group]

[Text] Today, the 7th in Mobilization Week, has been named Military Training Day. Methods of military training in the Organization for the Mobilization of the Oppressed have followed a rapid and progressive course. This organization was set up on 26 November 1979, following the imam of the nation's historic call for the establishment of a 20-million strong army. Ever since then, our dedicated youth have participated in a program of preparation for combat readiness. Originally there were a few hundred bases for this purpose situated all over the country. At present the Organization for the Mobilization of the Oppressed has approximately 15,000 bases where our heroic nation receives various kinds of combat training. Four years after its inception and after the organization's unprecedented expan-

sion had been widely hailed by the ubiquitous Iranian nation, some restructuring became necessary. It was for this reason that the military commanders streamlined and improved this liberation organization under the Labbyk Ya Khomeyni [we respond to you O Khomeyni] scheme. This reorganization played an important part in foiling the military conspiracies of world oppression against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The 20-million strong army was divided into categories of specialization, enabling it to undertake operations in any part of the Islamic Republic at very short notice.

The unsurpassed willingness of the people to participate on the battlefronts, as well as the present situation concerning the imposed war, dictated that the Islamic Republic's officials should, to a considerable extent, upgrade the capability of the Organization of the Mobilization of the Oppressed as regards the level of military training and the structuring of the people's forces. As a result, the organization has been able to dispatch at least 1,000 trained combatant battalions to the battlefronts in the past few months. In addition, the organization arranged for the formation of the 100,000-strong Corps of Mohammad, which has been departing for the fronts since the 1st day of Mobilization Week. This massive force, capable of manning the entire length of the fronts, has the capability to carry out operations at every part of the Northern and Western fronts.

In connection with the quality of the mobilization forces' training, it should be pointed out that these forces have been fully familiarized with tactical amphibious operations, as well as amphibious infiltration operations. This kind of intensive training was instrumental in the effective blows they struck at the Iraqi Armed Forces in the Badr and Kheybar operations. On these occasions, the combatants succeeded in crossing marshy and watery terrain to approach the enemy, resulting in the destruction of a large number of enemy troops and munitions. The climax came with the Val-Fajr operations in which our forces crossed the 700-meter width of Arvand Rud and liberated the strategic city of Al-Faw in a blitzkrieg. The planning and concentration of this operation were such that the enemy did not gauge its extent until a few hours after the commencement of the attack.

As far as the combatants' maritime capability is concerned, we may mention the destruction of the information and espionage installations at the Al-'Ummayah platform. This pier is situated at the farthest point of the southeastern mouth of the Arvand Rud, to the east of Khawr 'Abdallah, and was used by the Iraqi regime for its oil exports before the outbreak of the imposed war. After the imposed war began, the Al-'Umayyah jetty became a surveillance and intelligence center as well as a shelter for helicopters and Iraqi frigates.

After the Val-Fajr-8 operations our combatants embarked on some innovative moves on the fronts which highlighted their ability to carry out infiltration operations. This was especially true of the mobilization forces. This innovation, which formed part of the series of Fath operations, played an effective role in determining the trend of the imposed war. This is because our troops proved to the enemy that they are capable of undertaking operations 150 km into Iraqi territory.

As a result of the importance this organization attaches to the ideological beliefs of the combatant forces, the most devout individuals have joined this Islamic liberation movement. Their sincerity is so intense that we can take the mobilized person as an excellent model for Islamic Iranian society.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqi Energy Complexes Destroyed

LD021859 Tehran IRNA in English 1723 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 2, IRNA — An Iraqi power plant and a high-voltage post were destroyed in joint operations involving guerrillas of the Islamic Revolution's Guard Corps (IRGC) and Iraqi Kurdish Peshmergas in Al Mawsil Province last week. According to the IRGC central hq. Al Mawsil and Dahuk Provinces now have power outages as a result of the operations.

Meanwhile, IRGC Muslim combatants and Kurdish Peshmergas destroyed a fuel storage reservoir and several fuel tankers of the Iraqi Army in Irbil Province last week. All combatants returned safely to bases.

Communique No 2,673

LD021606 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 2, IRNA — Iraqi forces suffered substantial casualties and losses in artillery duels with Iranian Muslim combatants throughout the fronts Monday, said a military communique here Tuesday.

Communique Number 2,673 released by the Joint Staff Command of Iran's Armed Forces said that Iranian forces reconnoitered and heavily shelled Iraqi positions on supply routes in the southern fronts Monday inflicting considerable casualties and damage on enemy troops. Enemy infantry troops were also prevented from setting up bunkers.

In the western fronts, the communique said, Iraqi forces sustained heavy casualties and parts of enemy positions were set afire by Iranian artillery fire Monday. Several heavy enemy vehicles were also destroyed.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces traded artillery fire with Iraqi troops in parts of the southern and western fronts Monday destroying two enemy vehicles with their passengers, according to the communique.

A number of Iraqi tanks were destroyed and enemy tank fire silenced in Jofeyr and Basra, southern fronts, by Iranian artillery fire Monday.

Elsewhere, the communique said that Iraqi positions in Piranshahr, Sardasht, and Marivan operational theaters, northwestern fronts, came under heavy Iranian artillery fire on Monday. Convoys of Iranian patrols after carrying out intelligence-gathering missions returned safely to bases.